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EXAMINER	
DICKERSON, CHAD S	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/735,330	BRAWN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHAD DICKERSON	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 January 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-15,17-24,27-39,41-53,56-64,67-74,76 and 78-84* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-15, 17-24, 27-39, 41-53, 56-64, 67-74, 76, 78-84* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/14/2009 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. The 131 declaration filed on 1/14/2009 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Jiang, Doyle and Murata references.

3. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Jiang, Doyle and Murata references. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). When viewing the declaration presented, the Examiner could not find sufficient evidence in exhibits A-D that clearly proved that the binding information and organization features mentioned in the independent claims were developed in the years of 2001 and 2002. In the second point presented in the

declaration, the Applicant asserts that the Kiosk concept, which is claimed in the present application, was known in 2001. The Examiner would like to know where in any of the first four exhibits the binding element organization or information is presented. Was the binding element information developed at the asserted conception period in 2001 and if so, where is this shown within the filed declaration besides the last exhibit? Since the Examiner could not find evidence suggesting that the inventor conceived the inventive features of binding element information regarding the types of elements used or the sequence location of elements in a series of documents during the 2001 time period, the declaration is deemed as insufficient in establishing a conception of invention prior to the effective dates of the above mentioned references.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-84 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The amendment to the claims necessitated a new ground(s) of rejection. However, the same references are being applied to the claims. In the arguments filed on 1/14/2009, the Applicant asserted that the Examiner used hindsight to support the obviousness rejection. The Applicant also argued against the Koga reference individually to support the assertion as to why the combination of the Koga reference with other references does not disclose the claimed invention[1]. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with these assertions.

[1] See Applicant's arguments at pages 16-18.

Regarding the first assertion regarding hindsight, the Examiner assumes that this argument is raised because of the "express" motivation to combine the references is not specifically pointed out. However, there are a plethora of reasons to combine the references of Koga, Akabane and Doyle. The references of Koga and Akabane are similar in the manner in which both can involve a computer sending information to a MFP to process document information[2] (same field of endeavor). With the combination of the Koga, Akabane and the Doyle reference, the Doyle reference also involves a computer to send document information to a device that performs the scanning feature, which is similar to both Koga and Akabane (same field of endeavor). Therefore, with the above reasoning, it should be clear what the Examiner's conclusion of obviousness relies on.

Regarding the deficiency of the Koga reference of performing the claim features, it is clear that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. With that said, the Examiner would like to point out that the feature of long-term memory is clearly taught by the reference of Akabane, which is disclosed below in the rejections. Also, since the Doyle reference is still being applied to the claims and has not yet, been overcome, the claims including a sequence location are rejected by Doyle reference.

Therefore, with the above explanation of the references, the rejection of the claims below is maintained with the same previously applied references.

[2] See Koga '510 at column 12, lines 4-19.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 17-19, 24, 27-30, 32, 35, 36, 39, 42-44, 47, 48, 51, 53, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 67, 69, 71, 74, 78, 80 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510 (USP 6115510) in view of Akabane '203 (USP 6950203) and Doyle '896 (US Pub No 2003/0197896).

Re claim 1: Koga '510 discloses a system for making images of documents, comprising:

a scanner configured to substantially concurrently:

generate electronic images of a series documents **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning. Also, when looking at cited column two, a plurality of originals, considered as a series of documents, can be scanned and used to**

generate electronic images for preview; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56); and

print copies of the series of documents **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image. The copier is used to produce a plurality of copies of originals once they are scanned; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**; and

a control system connected to the scanner **(i.e. the CPU in the copier is connected to the scanner in the system since it controls all aspects of the copier; see col. 4, lines 18-23)**, wherein the control system is configured to store the electronic images **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42)** and binding information for the series of documents in a memory **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the**

image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63), wherein the binding information includes:

a location of a binding element in the series of documents **(i.e. when the originals are scanned in into the copier, the image data is stored in the image memory. When the user wants to apply a binding element to the image data, the stapling information is included with this information in the memory (217-20). The memory regarding the stapling includes a location, or position, of the stapling element in the document. Since multiple documents can be scanned in at once and stapling is used to staple multiple documents together and not only one document to itself, it is clear that a stapling position is stored for the multiple originals being scanned. This position can be seen in figure 19; see figs. 10, 19 and 20; col. 9, lines 4-63)**; and

a binding element **(i.e. in the information relating to the stapling, a stapling is notified in the registers and is also stored in memory (217-20) in order to show if stapling is preferred in the document and the placement of the stapling in the document; see figs. 10, 19 and 20; col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a sequence location, long-term memory and a type of the binding element.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on**

a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41).

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach a sequence location and a type of the binding element.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses a sequence location **(i.e. in the reference of Doyle '896, the location of the binding element between a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a sequence location of a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]),**

and a type of the binding element **(i.e. in the system, when barriers are contained within a documents that are scanned, these barriers are able to be**

displayed to a user using the scanner application on the GUI (18). The barriers represent the binding elements, such as staplers or paper clips that are used in the system. With the feature of having a system contain different types of binding elements to be applied to a sequence of pages, combined with the features of Koga '510 and Akabane '203, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0014]-[0017]).

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a sequence location and a type of the binding element as binding information incorporated in the device of Koga, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, wherein the scanner is configured to generate and store the electronic images in accordance with a preselected set of default parameters, wherein the default parameters include a default storage location **(i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to**

be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach in the long term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses in the long term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job with the same print job elements at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41)**.

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of information stored in the long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface connected to the control system, wherein the interface is configured to display binding element for selection **(i.e. in Koga '510 a binding element is considered the stapler. In figure 12, several types of stapling manners are shown, which performs the feature of displaying binding element for selection; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach display multiple binding element types for selection.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses display multiple binding element types for selection **(i.e. in the system, when barriers are contained within documents that are scanned, these barriers are able to be displayed to a user using the scanner application on the GUI (18). The barriers represent the binding elements, such as staplers or paper clips that are used in the system. The system allows the user to choose which documents should belong to a certain barrier group in order to inform the application of the user's desire to place certain binding elements on certain parts of documents. With the feature of having a system contain different types of binding elements that can be chosen, combined with the features of Koga '510 and Akabane '203, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0014]-[0017])**.

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to display multiple binding

element types for selection in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface connected to the scanner **(i.e. the display (219) is connected to the scanning device; see fig. 1)** configured to:

present the electronic images for review **(i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**;

initiate the generation of the electronic images **(i.e. in the system, once the images are scanned, the user can see the images on the display in the system. Shown in figure 6, the user is able to preview the image once the user decides to initiate the preview by choosing to look at the image on the CRT at step 504; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

Re claim 12: Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of a collection of documents, comprising:

generating electronic images of the documents **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning. Also, when looking at cited column two, a plurality of originals, considered as a series of documents, can be scanned and used to generate electronic images for preview; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

storing binding information **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63)** pertaining to the collection of documents in a memory **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image**

data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42), wherein the binding information comprises:

a binding element associated with the collection documents **(i.e. in the information relating to the stapling, a stapling is notified in the registers and is also stored in memory (217-20) in order to show if stapling is preferred in the document and the placement of the stapling in the document; see figs. 10, 19 and 20; col. 9, lines 4-63);** and

a location of a binding element in the collection of documents **(i.e. when the originals are scanned in into the copier, the image data is stored in the image memory. When the user wants to apply a binding element to the image data, the stapling information is included with this information in the memory (217-20). The memory regarding the stapling includes a location, or position, of the stapling element in the document. Since multiple documents can be scanned in at once and stapling is used to staple multiple documents together and not only one document to itself, it is clear that a stapling position is stored for the multiple originals being scanned. This position can be seen in figure 19; see figs. 10, 19 and 20; col. 9, lines 4-63)**; and

storing the electronic images at a storage location in the memory **(i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location.**

Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67); and

making a physical copy of the documents substantially concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image. The printing of the documents can occur as soon as the user requests the print. This request can occur immediately after the scanning, which would perform the feature of making a physical copy of the documents substantially concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents scanned; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach a sequence location, long-term memory and a type of a binding element.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. the references of Koga and Akabane are similar in the manner in which both can involve a computer sending information**

to a MFP to process document information (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41).

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach a sequence location and a type of the binding element.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses a sequence location **(i.e. the Doyle reference also involves a computer to send document information to a device that performs the scanning feature, which is similar to both Koga and Akabane (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Doyle '896, the location of the binding element between a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a sequence location of a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages have a staple binding the last three pages.**

Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]),

and a type of the binding element **(i.e. in the system, when barriers are contained within a documents that are scanned, these barriers are able to be displayed to a user using the scanner application on the GUI (18). The barriers represent the binding elements, such as staplers or paper clips that are used in the system. With the feature of having a system contain different types of binding elements to be applied to a sequence of pages, combined with the features of Koga '510 and Akabane '203, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0014]-[0017])**.

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a sequence location and a type of the binding element as binding information incorporated in the device of Koga, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, wherein storing the at least one of the location and the type of the binding element includes selecting a corresponding binding element on a graphical interface **(i.e. in Koga '510 a binding element is considered the stapler. In figure 12, several types**

of staplers are shown, which performs the feature of displaying multiple binding element types for selection; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach a corresponding binding element from multiple binding element options presented on a graphical interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses a corresponding binding element from multiple binding element options presented on a graphical interface **(i.e. in the system, when barriers are contained within a documents that are scanned, these barriers are able to be displayed to a user using the scanner application on the GUI (18). The barriers represent the binding elements, such as staplers or paper clips that are used in the system. These same barriers can be chosen on a GUI to be applied to document information. With the feature of having a system contain different types of binding elements to be applied to a sequence of pages, combined with the features of Koga '510 and Akabane '203, the above claim feature is performed; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0014]-[0017])**.

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a corresponding binding element from multiple binding element options presented on a graphical interface incorporated in the device of Koga, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising performing quality control on the electronic images **(i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires. The use of previewing the image is considered as quality control on the electric images since the images are viewed to see if the images meet the user's desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29).**

Re claim 19: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 18, wherein performing quality control on the electronic images is performed on an interface **(i.e. once the images are scanned into the system by the copy machine, the images are stored and can be displayed to see if the current document reflects what the user desires. The display feature of Koga '510 allows the user to change the document if it does not suit what the user desires; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 6, lines 8-29);** and

the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images **(i.e. in the system, once the images are scanned, the user can see the images on the display in the system. Shown in figure 6, the user is able to preview the image once the user decides to initiate the preview by choosing to look at the image on the CRT at step 504; see figs. 1-3 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29).**

Re claim 24: Koga '510 discloses an imaging system, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate a collection of electronic images of a set of documents **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);** and

a control system connected to the scanner and configured to substantially concurrently: store the collection of electronic images **(i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in**

the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67),

binding information for the set of documents **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63)** and organizational data pertaining to the set of documents in a memory **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42),**

wherein the organizational data corresponds to a location of a binding element within the set of documents **(i.e. when the originals are scanned in into the copier,**

the image data is stored in the image memory. When the user wants to apply a binding element to the image data, the stapling information is included with this information in the memory (217-20). The memory regarding the stapling includes a location, or position, of the stapling element in the document. Since multiple documents can be scanned in at once and stapling is used to staple multiple documents together and not only one document to itself, it is clear that a stapling position is stored for the multiple originals being scanned. This position can be seen in figure 19; see figs. 10, 19 and 20; col. 9, lines 4-63); and

generate physical copies of the images **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach long-term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41)**.

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach a sequence location.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses a sequence location **(i.e. the Doyle reference also involves a computer to send document information to a device that performs the scanning feature, which is similar to both Koga and Akabane (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Doyle '896, the location of the binding element between a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a sequence location of a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026])**.

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a sequence location, incorporated in the device of Koga, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of descriptive information of the electronic image, document range information, and duplex information **(i.e. in the data regarding the stapling, the data includes stapling type and location. This is considered as binding element information. Also, when viewing figure 15, the information buttons that refers to the "reduction" or "enlargement" of the sheet or "sheet size" both affect the document boundary of the image. These buttons can be considered as referring to the document descriptive information. The "both sides" button can also be considered as the duplex information organizational data since this involves both sides of the image; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67, col. 9, lines 30-67 and col. 10, lines 1-67)**.

Re claim 28: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device **(i.e. since the color copier in the system is both a scanner and a printer, it is considered as a multifunctional device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65)**.

Re claim 29: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine **(i.e. the scanner used in the copier and the CPU (240) are integrated into a single multifunction device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65).**

Re claim 30: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 27, wherein the organizational data further comprises at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).**

Re claim 32: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising an interface connected to the control system, wherein the interface is configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images and transfer the commands and organizational information to the control system **(i.e. when viewing**

figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a display connected to the control system **(i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**, wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display **(i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 36: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a printer connected to the control system configured to print the images **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**.

Re claim 39: Koga '510 discloses an imaging system for making images of documents, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate the images and substantially concurrently generate physical copies of the images **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning. Once the scanning is complete, a user can start a printing process of the images displayed to the user; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

an interface configured to receive organizational information regarding an organization of the documents (i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63)**;

image description information **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**; and

a control system connected to the scanner and the interface **(i.e. the scanner and the CRT display are both connected to CPU (240) in order to receive and to transmit information to the CPU (240); see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56),** wherein the control system is configured to:

receive the organizational information from the interface **(i.e. when the user decides to print and stapling on the image data, the information regarding the placement and types of staples is input into the printing system by the user. This information is considered as organization data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**;

generate organizational data based on the organizational information **(i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**;

associate the organizational data with the images **(i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and performs the above feature; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63);** and

store the organizational data and the images in a memory **(i.e. in the system, both the information related to the image data and the binding information for stapling and the image data related to the stapling shown in figure 19 are both stored in memory (217-20) for displaying to the user; see col. 9, lines 5-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach range information and long-term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print**

instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41).

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach range information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses range information **(i.e. in the reference of Doyle '896, the system determining the range of documents to place a binding element within a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages can have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system. These are examples of the system having range information in order to know**

which documents are to receive barriers or binding elements; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]).

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of range information as organizational information in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format and have barriers associated with logical entities for various sets of documents (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 42: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device **(i.e. since the color copier in the system is both a scanner and a printer, it is considered as a multifunctional device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65)**.

Re claim 43: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

The teachings of Koga '510 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine **(i.e. the scanner used in the copier and the CPU (240) are integrated into a single multifunction device; see fig. 1-3; col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2, lines 1-65)**.

Re claim 44: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 47: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a display connected to the control system **(i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**, wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display **(i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 48: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a printer connected to the control system and configured to print the images **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**.

Re claim 51: Koga '510 discloses a computer system configured to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before**

outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by the scanning of an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

receive organizational information relating to the images **(i.e. the copier in the system is used by inputting and developing organizational information in order to print data scanned into the system; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**, wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63)**;

and image description information **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**;

generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information **(i.e. the user is able to use the system of the copier to generate organizational information. The user generates the information by scanning in originals, which creates image description information about the**

scanned documents and the use can designate stapling, which is used to generate binding information. With the generation of the above information, the feature is performed; see col. 2, lines 20-42 and col. 9, lines 5-63); and

store the organizational data in a memory with a set of image data corresponding to the images **(i.e. the organizational information pertaining to the binding information, which involves stapling, and the image data that was scanned into the system is stored in memory (217-20) that is used to store and display the stored information to the user in the system; see col. 9, lines 5-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach range information and long-term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41)**.

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach range information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses range information **(i.e. in the reference of Doyle '896, the system determining the range of documents to place a binding element within a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages can have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system. These are examples of the system having range information in order to know which documents are to receive barriers or binding elements; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]).**

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of range information as organizational information in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format and have barriers associated with logical entities for various sets of documents (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 53: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the images correspond to documents **(i.e. in Koga '510 the documents that are scanned into the**

system generate images that are edited and previewed by the user before printing; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 58: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface **(i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and**

organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 60: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to selectively display the images and the organizational data **(i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT. Once the user presses the preview button the whole or parts of the image data can be shown on the display on the copier. Since the user selects different parts of the image data to display and selects the option to display image data on the copier device, the function of "selectively displaying" image data is performed; see fig. 1-3, 8 (see preview step) and 15 (see preview button); col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**, wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display **(i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 63: Koga '510 discloses a medium storing a program to be executed on a computer **(see col. 12)**, wherein the program is configured to cause the computer to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by the scanning of an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

receive organizational information relating to the images **(i.e. the copier in the system is used by inputting and developing organizational information in order to print data scanned into the system; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**, wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The**

image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63);

and description information **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**;

generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information **(i.e. the user is able to use the system of the copier to generate organizational information. The user generates the information by scanning in originals, which creates image description information about the scanned documents and the use can designate stapling, which is used to generate binding information. With the generation of the above information, the feature is performed; see col. 2, lines 20-42 and col. 9, lines 5-63)**; and

store the image data and organizational information in a memory **(i.e. the organizational information pertaining to the binding information, which involves stapling and the image data that was scanned into the system is stored in memory (217-20) that is used to store and display the stored information to the user in the system; see col. 9, lines 5-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach range information and long-term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print**

instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41).

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach range information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses range information **(i.e. in the reference of Doyle '896, the system determining the range of documents to place a binding element within a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next three pages can have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system. These are examples of the system having range information in order to know**

which documents are to receive barriers or binding elements; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]).

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of range information as organizational information in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format and have barriers associated with logical entities for various sets of documents (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 64: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the images correspond to documents **(i.e. in Koga '510 the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are edited and previewed by the user before printing; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**.

Re claim 67: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.
Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 65, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of**

register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

Re claim 69: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface **(i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 71: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to selectively display the images and the organizational data **(i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT; see fig. 1-3; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8,**

lines 1-67), wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display **(i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 74: Koga '510 discloses a method for making images of a plurality of documents, comprising:

making physical copies of the documents **(i.e. the system may process information and perform displaying or editing functions to the image data before outputting the image data for printing in the system. The printer unit (352) is used to print a copy of the digital image created by scanning an image; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56)**;

generating image data corresponding to the documents substantially concurrently with making the physical copies of the documents **(i.e. while an image in the system of Koga '510 scans an image using a CCD (201), the signals from the image are sent through an A/D converter to convert the signal into a digital signal or an electronic image of the document. Since converters in these conventional types of systems process information in micro and milliseconds, it is clear that the process of scanning and producing electronic documents occur in tandem or**

at the same time as scanning; see figs. 1-2B; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56);

storing the image data in a memory **(i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system and the memory is connected to the CPU (240), which is considered as the control system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**;

generating organizational data relating to the documents **(i.e. once the user enters in stapling information or image rotation information, which is considered as organizational data, the system generates information based on the entered information and displays the information to the user; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, wherein the organizational data comprises:

document binding information **(i.e. in the system, the stapling processing used the registers to determine what type of binding is to be applied to the image**

data. Once this binding is chosen and is to be previewed, both the image data and the stapling information are stored in the memory (217-20) shown in fig. 10. The image data along with the stapling position is shown on the preview display as shown in figure 19. The memory (217-20) is considered as the memory that stores both the image data and the binding information; see col. 9, lines 5-63); and

document description information **(i.e. in the image memory area (208), the scanned information is stored after processing by the various circuits shown in figure 2A. After the processing on the image data occurs, the image data reaches the image memory area shown in fig. 2B; see col. 2, lines 20-42)**;

associating the organizational data with the image data **(i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and performs the above feature; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**; and

storing the associated organizational data in the memory **(i.e. once the user enters in information regarding the stapling or image rotation of a scanned document, the image is shown reflecting the entered information. The entered information is associated with the images scanned into the system and the information is stored in the registers to signify the type of stapling or image rotation is to occur to the associated image; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach document range information and long-term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Akabane '203. Akabane '203 discloses long-term memory **(i.e. in the system of Akabane '203, the print instruction contents shown in figure 6 can be placed in a print job and stored on a printer. The archive (202) is used to store the print job with instructions of the binding information and the electronic images sent to the printing device. With the reference of Akabane, the feature of storing the above features in a long-term memory in order to reproduce the same print job at a later time is performed; see figs. 2 and 6; col. 4, lines 22 - col. 41)**.

Therefore, in view of Akabane '203, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a long-term memory in order to have a print job stored in an archive to be reprinted (as stated in Akabane '203 col. 1, lines 35-40).

However, the combination of Koga '510 and Akabane '203 fails to teach document range information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Doyle '896. Doyle '896 discloses document range information **(i.e. in the reference of Doyle '896, the system determining the range of documents to place a binding element within a series of documents is performed. When there are two documents with 3 pages each, the first three pages can have a binding element, such as a stapler. Then, the next**

three pages can have a staple binding the last three pages. Then the overall document of six pages is placed together by a paper-clip chosen in the system. These are examples of the system having range information in order to know which documents are to receive barriers or binding elements; see paragraphs [0014]-[0026]).

Therefore, in view of Doyle '896, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of document range information as organizational information in order to have documents scanned in an organizational format and have barriers associated with logical entities for various sets of documents (as stated in Doyle '896 paragraph [0007]).

Re claim 78: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. in regards to the stapling processing, the register b functions as a flag indicating whether or not the staple position was changed. The stapling processing and the function of register b are considered as organizational data; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 80: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface **(i.e. when viewing figure 12, the user enters in information regarding the type of staple and the position of the staple of a document, which is considered organizational information. These inputs are used by the system to inform the CPU (240) to perform some function in regards to the user input commands. Figure 12 is an illustration of an interface that receives commands and organizational information relating to the images scanned in the system; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

Re claim 82: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational data **(i.e. the CRT display is connected to the CPU (240) since the CPU controls the functions of the system. The CPU allows images to be displayed on the CRT. Once the user presses the preview button the whole or parts of the image data can be shown on the display on the copier. Since the user selects different parts of the image data to display and selects the option to display image data on the copier device, the function of "selectively displaying" image data is performed; see fig. 1-3, 8 (see preview step) and 15 (see preview button); col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**, wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the

organizational data to the display **(i.e. when the user desires stapling to occur to the document, the stapling along with the image data is shown on the CRT display for the user to preview. The stapling shown on the CRT is an example of providing organizational data to the display; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

7. Claims 3, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Arimoto '733 (USP 5369733).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 2, further comprising an interface connected to the scanner, wherein the interface is configured to initiate the generation of the electronic images **(i.e. once a scanning operation is generated in the system, the CCD sensor reads an image and initiate the generation of electronic images in analog form before being sent to the A/D converter; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach the feature to facilitate changing the storage location.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses facilitate changing the storage location **(i.e. the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Koga since both can perform scanning and printing**

functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store some type of data to be used by the printing system; see col. 2, lines 1-25).

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to facilitate changing the storage location, incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, wherein the storage location comprises a changeable default storage location **(i.e. in the system, the image memory area (208) stores the electronic images generated by the scanner in the system. Since this area is a storage location, among other storage devices in the system, that is chosen to store the image data to be manipulated in the system, it is considered to be a default memory location. Also, the memory in Koga '510 has certain locations to be read from to display certain characteristics previously stored. These desired locations can be used to store information in the memory designated to store that specific type of information, which the storage location can be considered as the default storage**

location and the specific type of information can be apart of the data that is chosen to go along with the preselected set of default parameters; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67).

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to specifically teach selectively changeable.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses selectively changeable **(i.e. the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Koga since both can perform scanning and printing functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store some type of data to be used by the printing system and is an example of the "selectively changeable" feature of a storage location; see col. 2, lines 1-25)**.

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of selectively changing a storage location incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 14, wherein:

the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images **(i.e. once a scanning operation is generated in the system, the CCD sensor reads an image and initiate the generation of electronic images in analog form before being sent to the A/D converter; see figs. 1-3, 9 and 10; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 8, lines 1-67)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface **(i.e. the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Koga since both can perform scanning and printing functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store a specific type of data to be used by the printing system. This feature incorporated in Koga '510 with the user interface performs the above feature; see col. 2, lines 1-25)**.

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to select one of the

memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

8. Claims 6, 13, 33, 41, 52 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, as applied to claims 1, 12, 24, 39, 51 and 74 above, and further in view of Gann '460 (US Pat No 6965460).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface for providing commands to the scanner **(i.e. the interface shown in figure 16 is capable of providing commands to the scanner in the copier to perform the scanning operation. The interface is also capable of performing other commands within the system; see fig. 1-3 and 15; col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 10, lines 30-67 and col. 11, lines 1-67)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system **(i.e. like the device of Koga, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning**

operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system **(i.e. like the device of Koga, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28)**.

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of receiving verbal commands regarding images via a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system **(i.e. like the device of Koga, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28)**.

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface includes a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system **(i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28)**.

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface comprises a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the

features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 52: The teachings of Koga '510in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner **(i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28)**.

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner, incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 76: The teachings of Koga '510in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data **(i.e. in Koga '510, the user can enter in commands on the interface commands relating to the stapling or rotation of an image that has been scanned into the system. This is an example of receiving commands relating to the images and organizational information; see figs. 1-2B, 11, 12 and 15; col. 2, lines 1-67, col. 3, lines 1-56 and col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving verbal commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses further comprising receiving verbal commands **(i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28)**.

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a method further comprising receiving verbal commands incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the

features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

9. Claims 8, 9, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jiang '642 (US Pub No 2005/0040642) and Reichek '448 (USP 5960448).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a control system connected to the scanner **(i.e. in the system of Koga '510, the scanner in the copier is connected to CPU (240), which controls a plurality of functions in the copy machine; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach wherein the control system is configured to generate and insert reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images **(i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image**

that is generated by the scanning system; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

However, the combination of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, and further in view of Jiang '642 fails to teach automatically generate reference numbers.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Reichek '448. Reichek '448 discloses to automatically generate reference numbers **(i.e. like the reference of Koga, the Reichek invention involves scanning documents and outputting documents using a hard copy device (same field of endeavor). However, in Reichek, once document is scanned in the system, a Bates number, considered as a reference number, is automatically generated. With the Combination of Reichek of having an automatic process of generating information combined with the references of Koga and Jiang, the above feature is performed; see col. 5, line 23 – col. 6, line 15).**

Therefore, in view of Reichek '448, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of automatically generating

reference numbers incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, Doyle '896 and Jiang '642, in order to automatically generate Bates numbers for a scanned image (as stated in Reichek col. 6, lines 1-15).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, and further in view of Jiang '642 and Reichek '448 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a system for making images according to claim 8, wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document **(i.e. shown in figure 1, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number, occurs. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system. This process is performed before the printing of the electronic image data with the attached Bates number occurs; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033])**; and

the reference numbers are included in the physical copies **(i.e. Jiang '642 discloses that the Bates number used to identify the document can be included if**

this is important, or is required, for a specific application. Therefore, when the image data is printed out, the Bates number, or another identification number, is printed with the image data; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the devices of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising further comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images **(i.e. like the Koga reference, Jiang involves the scanning of documents for further processing (same field of endeavor). However, shown in figure 1 of Jiang, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number occur. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now**

inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033]).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of inserting reference numbers into the electronic images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

However, the combination of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and further in view of Jiang'642 fails to teach automatically generate reference numbers.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Reichek '448. Reichek '448 discloses to automatically generating reference numbers **(i.e. like the reference of Koga, the Reichek invention involves scanning documents and outputting documents using a hard copy device (same field of endeavor). However, in Reichek, once document is scanned in the system, a Bates number, considered as a reference number, is automatically generated. With the Combination of Reichek of having an automatic process of generating information combined with the references of Koga and Jiang, the above feature is performed; see col. 5, line 23 – col. 6, line 15).**

Therefore, in view of Reichek '448, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of automatically generating reference numbers incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane

'203 and Jiang '642 in order to automatically generate Bates numbers for a scanned image (as stated in Reichek col. 6, lines 1-15).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, and further in view of Jiang '642 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach A method of making images of documents according to claim 20, wherein: the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Jiang '642. Jiang '642 discloses the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document **(i.e. like the Koga reference, Jiang involves the scanning of documents for further processing (same field of endeavor). However, shown in figure 1 of Jiang, the steps of performing the insertion of a reference number, or Bates number, occur. A number is attached to an image and is then scanned. The Bates number is now inserted into the electronic image that is generated by the scanning system. This process is performed before the printing of the electronic image data with the attached Bates number occurs; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033])**; and

the reference numbers are included in the physical copy **(i.e. Jiang '642 discloses that the Bates number used to identify the document can be included if this is important, or is required, for a specific application. Therefore, when the**

image data is printed out, the Bates number, or another identification number, is printed with the image data; see figs. 1-4; paragraphs [0027]-[0033).

Therefore, in view of Jiang '642, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, in order to have numbers to identify documents that are scanned and are digitized (as stated in Jiang '642 paragraphs [0005]-[0009]).

10. Claims 10, 11, 22, 23, 37, 38, 49, 50, 61, 62, 72, 73, 83 and 84 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510, as modified by the features of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, as applied to claims 1, 12, 24, 51 and 63 above, and further in view of Murata '120 (US Pub No 2003/0086120).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a recording system connected to the scanner **(i.e. in the system of Koga '510, the scanner is connected to an image memory processor (208) that records, or memorizes, the information being scanned into the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**, wherein the

recording system is configured to record the electronic images on a medium **(i.e. the images scanned into the system are recorded on the image memory. On the image memory (208), the images maybe modified or edited to fit the desires of the user. Since the electronic images are held in the system on the image memory (208), the image memory is considered to be a medium for recording the image data in the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)** and store a viewer program **(i.e. for the display processing in Koga '510, the software used to view the images has to be stored on some medium. In column 12, lines 1-24, a storage medium is used to store a control program used to work with the computer to perform functions with the image data on the host computer; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses store a viewer program on the medium **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). Koga '510 appears to not teach storing both image data and a control program on the same medium. In Murata '120, a storage medium is used to store both image data that is scanned and control data that is a program that allows a user to use the image reader in the system from the personal computer. The feature of Murata '120 enables the user to store both a control program and image data on a**

storage medium. This feature combined with the feature of Koga '510 that is storing image data on a medium and a program stored on a medium that allows the user to see the stapling application on a current scanned document meets the above feature; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to store both control data and image data on a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0029]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, and further in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a system for making images according to claim 10, wherein:

the scanner generates the electronic images in an initial format **(i.e. when the scanner first begins to scan a document, the electronic image data generated is in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited. The user can manipulate the image data and change the format to the user's desired output. Before manipulation occurs, the system presents the original information to the A/D converter and other processing modules in the initial format, or the format immediately after scanning; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**; and

the recording system copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format **(i.e. the image memory unit (208) records the electronic images on the medium in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited; figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

Re claim 22: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising:

copying the images onto a medium **(i.e. the images scanned into the system are recorded on the image memory. On the image memory (208), the images maybe modified or edited to fit the desires of the user. Since the electronic images are held in the system on the image memory (208), the image memory is considered to be a medium for recording the image data in the system; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**; and

storing a viewer program **(i.e. for the display processing in Koga '510, the software used to view the images has to be stored on some medium. In column 12, lines 1-24, a storage medium is used to store a control program used to work with the computer to perform functions with the image data on the host computer; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses store a viewer program on the medium **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). Koga '510 appears to not teach storing both image data and a control program on the same medium. In Murata '120, a storage medium is used to store both image data that is scanned and control data that is a program that allows a user to use the image reader in the system from the personal computer. The feature of Murata '120 enables the user to store both a control program and image data on a storage medium. This feature combined with the feature of Koga '510 that is storing image data on a medium and a program stored on a medium that allows the user to see the stapling application on a current scanned document meets the above feature; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to store both control data and image data on a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0029]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, and further in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 22, wherein generating the electronic images includes generating the electronic images in an initial format **(i.e. when the scanner first begins to scan a document, the electronic image data generated is in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited. The user can manipulate the image data and change the format to the user's desired output. Before manipulation occurs, the system presents the original information to the A/D converter and other processing modules in the initial format, or the format immediately after scanning; see figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**; and

copying the images onto the medium includes copying the images onto the medium in the initial format **(i.e. the image memory unit (208) records the electronic images on the medium in an initial format, which is a format that the user has not edited; figs. 1-3, col. 2, lines 1-67 and col. 3, lines 1-56, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 8-29)**.

Re claim 37: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to**

view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as combined with the features of Akabane '203, in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, and further in view of Murata '120 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 49: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the control system is configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 50: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach export the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses export the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).**

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to export the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a computer system further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document**

(same field of endeavor). However, the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a computer system further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 72: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 63, further comprising exporting the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The**

exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24).

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach exporting the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses exporting the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the executable step of exporting the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 73: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a medium according to claim 63, further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a medium further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a medium further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

Re claim 83: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the organizational data, and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. in Koga '510, a computer readable medium is used to provide the computer used with the copier a program that allows the user to view images with stapling processing, considered as organizational data, so that the user can decide if the stapling processing applied to the image data is what the user desires. The exporting, or transfer, of the program to review images along with the stapling data, on the storage medium is performed in the system when the data is stored on a hard or floppy disk and provided to the user computer; see col. 12, lines 1-24)**.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach exporting the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses exporting the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, in Murata '120, the system exports images, finishing options and a control program relating to the scanner, or reader, to a storage medium. The transfer of these components to the storage medium allows the user in the system to work with the image scanner in the system; see paragraphs [0029]-[0032])**.

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of exporting the images incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to transfer information to a storage medium (as stated in Murata '120 paragraphs [0029]-[0032]).

Re claim 84: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Murata '120. Murata '120 discloses a method further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. like Koga, Murata performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, the system in Murata '120 exports images through a storage medium, to an image scanner or reader. The images exported are then processed in a manner that is directed from the control data stored on the storage device by the copier system. At this point, the image data may be given to the copier where further processing such as printing, finishing or image**

scanning. This performs the feature of having images exported to a second system for the processing of images; see paragraphs [0017]-[0027]).

Therefore, in view of Murata '120, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a method step further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images in order to perform offline image input and output (as stated in Murata '120 paragraph [0016]).

11. Claims 31, 34, 45, 46, 57, 59, 68, 70, 79 and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, as applied to claims 24, 39, 51, 63 and 71 above, and further in view of Matsumura '325 (USP 5848325).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 30, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of the associated

individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, in

order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203, in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 45: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 44, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in an individual document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is**

considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an

individual incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896, in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 46: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in an individual document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 56, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the**

document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 59: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 58, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational**

information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 68: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 67, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside**

of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 70: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 69, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the**

respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 79: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 78, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**.

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus**

(same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33).

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Re claim 81: The teachings of Koga '510 in view of Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 are disclosed above.

Koga '510 disclosed a method according to claim 80, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document **(i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63)**, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element **(i.e. when the registers a and b**

have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63).

However, Koga '510 fails to teach whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Matsumura '325. Matsumura '325 discloses whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document **(i.e. like the system of Koga, the Matsumura system involves both scanning and printing a document on an image forming apparatus (same field of endeavor). However, in Matsumura '325, a back side flag can be set or off depending on whether an image to be formed corresponds to the backside of an image. With this incorporated in the organizational information of Koga '510, the above feature is performed; see figs. 31-33; col. 14, lines 5-33)**.

Therefore, in view of Matsumura '325, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have organization information include whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document incorporated in the device of Koga '510, as modified by Akabane '203 and Doyle '896 in order to have a back side flag for a back side page (as stated in Matsumura '325 col. 14, lines 5-33).

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

13. Murata '120 (USP 6111659) discloses the same features in the above applied Murata reference with a filing date of 9/25/1996. This is the parent case of the above applied divisional publication.

14. Ryan (USP 7092963) discloses a job ticket comprised of several job segments. The job segments makeup the whole job. The job can be finished in multiple manners (see col. 3, lines 21-34). Also, each job segment can have different finishing operation, which would perform the feature of having information that defines a specific binding element and an arrangement location of finishing that occurs on a certain part of the part (i.e. job segment).

15. Rackman (USP 5903646) discloses a system in which Bates numbers are inserted into an electronic image before an image is printed for an output. This reference can perform the same features of the Jiang reference applied above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
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